

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. IX.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1876.

NO. 5.

Business Cards.

STOVE AND TIN STORE
In Middletown.

Eliason & Benson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
STOVES,
HEATERS, RANGES,
AND TIN WARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have in stock the most popular and best Parlor, Cook and Room Stove manufactured, among them may be found the Home, Delight, Morning Light, Florence, Tuscan, Bon Ton, Florence, Charm, Belle, Regulator, Centennial, Palace Cook, Golden Eagle, Bunka, Combination Cook, Wash, Model Complete, Victor Cook, Pretty Range, Pet Range, and can furnish on short notice any other stove manufactured.

We invite special attention to the Register "Revolving Top" for convenience. Surpasses anything in the stove line ever offered in this market.

Stoves repaired on the shortest notice. Roofing and spouting a specialty.

We hope by giving a personal attention to business, and making moderate charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

Give us a call. **ELIASON & BENSON,**
Middletown, Del.

LUMBER AND HARDWARE.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber and Hardware,

BRICKS, LIME, HAIL, NAILS, DOORS, BLINDS

MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, ETC. ETC.

Constantly on hand all kinds of

Building Material.

January 15-17

The Middletown Boot, Shoe

and Hat Store.

A CARD.

A thorough knowledge of our special line of business, gained by close study of its details, extended and frequent travels through all the principal manufacturing districts of the country and in almost daily contact with leading manufacturers themselves, enables us to offer to this community a line of goods that for variety, style, quality, and price, cannot be surpassed.

Goods sold from our stores in

SMYRNA & MILFORD

have gained a reputation from St. Georges, in New Castle, to Frankford, in Sussex.

Our way of doing business and system of repairing our goods, insures our customers against any risk in buying of us.

A little time will convince an enterprising public of the advantages to be gained. Ours.

Respectfully,

R. M. & W. T. JOHNSON,

proprietors

Middletown and Smyrna.

nov 17

J. MEIER & BRO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. E. COR. SECOND AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in Stock a full line of

Fine Overcoatings, Sackings, Cassimeres,

and Vestings

Of the newest designs for FALL and WINTER wear, which will be made to order in the latest styles and best manner. Special attention given to Dress Suits.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

oct 10-17

SEE HERE!!

At Anderson's Drug Store,

(BARR'S OLD STAND),

You can get XX SWISS LINIMENT, a sure cure for Frost-bite, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Neuralgia, Pains in the Head, Side or Joints, Sore throat, &c. Use it and suffer no longer.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Taken inwardly it cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps, &c. All we ask is a fair trial. Sold only by ANDERSON, who keeps all the Patent Medicines of the day.

See 25-17.

M. E. DICKSON,

No. 343 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

SOLID STERLING

Silver and Plated Ware

Suitable for Holiday Presents.

N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on Hand.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages. Dec. 10-17

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main Street, next door to National Hotel

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Brooches, Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Silver Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

AGENTS FOR

DE VRIES'S SPECTACLES

Dec. 12-17.

Middletown Directory.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.
TOWN COMMISSIONERS—E. W. Lockwood, President; J. R. Hall, Secretary; L. P. McDowell, J. H. Walker, L. G. Vandegrift.
ASSESSOR—C. E. Anderson.
TREASURER—Joseph Hanson.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—DeW. C. Walker.
CONSTABLE AND POLICEMAN—Vacant.
LAMP-LIGHTER—F. C. Schreitz.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
John A. Reynolds.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY.
Hon John P. Cochran, Pres.; Henry Davis, Treas.; Samuel Penington, Secretary; James Keady, B. Trish, R. T. Cochran, N. Williams.
PRINCIPAL OF ACADEMY—T. S. Stevens.

OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.

DIRECTORS—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, B. T. R. Hall, Treas.; E. Reynolds, James Culbertson, E. C. Fenimore, M. E. Walker, J. B. Custer, Joseph Biggs.
PRESIDENT—Henry Clayton.
CASHIER—R. E. Hall.
TELLER—John S. Crouch.

DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.
J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Penington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; R. A. Cochran, Jas. Culbertson, Jas. H. Eowdrick, Wm. H. Barr.

CHURCHES.

FOREST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Lecture on Wednesdays at 7.00 p.m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Rev. Wm. C. Butler, Rector. Service on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Services on Fridays at 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.00 p.m.

CORCORAN METHODIST—Rev. N. Morris, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10.30 p.m., 3 and 8 p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p.m.

MASONIC.

ANDERSON CHAPTER NO. 5, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m.
USIO LODGE NO. 5, F. & M. S. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m. Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

DAMON LODGE NO. 12 Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PEACH BLOSSOM GRANGE NO. 3. Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Grange room in the Knights of Pythias Hall.

I. O. O. F.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE NO. 9. Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge Room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

MIDDLETOWN B. & L. ASSOCIATION—Samuel Penington, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the first Thursday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m.

MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN—Jas. H. Eowdrick, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Sec. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p.m.

MIDDLETOWN LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

E. W. Lockwood, Pres.; J. T. Budd, Sec'y. Rooms in Transcendental Building. Reading-Room open every day until 10 o'clock, p.m. Library open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock to 5 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

PENINS. AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION—Wm. R. Cochran, President; J. B. Clark, Secretary. Chairman of Board of Managers. Annual Meeting third Saturday in January.

DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND.

Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS—Opens at 6.30 a.m. and closes at 9 p.m. every day except Sunday. Mails for the North close at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Mails for the South close at 10.15 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mails for Odessa close at 10.23 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Mails for Warwick, Sasfras and Cecilton close at 10.23 a.m.

DELAWARE RAILROAD.

Passenger trains going North leave at 7.46 a.m. and 3.01 p.m. going South at 10.23 a.m. and 7.55 p.m. Freight train with passenger car attached, going North, leave at 5.20 p.m.; going South, at 6.30 a.m.

STAGE LINES.

Stage for Odessa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 10.43 a.m. and 7.55 p.m. trains, going South at 10.23 a.m. Stages for Warwick, Sasfras and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 10.43 a.m. train.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of handsome and durable

Walnut and Other Furniture,

which he will sell very cheap for cash. Buying at wholesale cost rates he feels assured that he can sell as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere. By buying of him purchasers will be saved the freight on their goods from the city.

He is also prepared to attend to

Undertaking Work

at short notice, and in a manner excellent by none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wooden Caskets or Cases will find it to their advantage to call on him. He has, also,

TAYLOR & SON'S

Celebrated Corpe Preserver.

The Corpe may be dressed in the finest fabric and not be soiled, and can be seen at all times) as nothing but dry cold air enters the Casket.

GEORGE W. WILSON,

Practical Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,

Feb-12m Middletown Del.

FOR SALE

Or Exchange

A VERY fine thorough-bred ALDERNEY

BULL CALF, six weeks old.

Dec 10-17.

R. E. COCHRAN.

ADDRESS

HON. T. F. BAYARD,

At the Banquet of the American Club of Philadelphia, January 8, 1876.

SENATOR BAYARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and my brother Democrats: As a more social success your dinner has been so complete, that if I should merely congratulate you and thank you for the warm welcome I have received, all that is necessary would have been done. I could not feel a stranger here in Philadelphia, where for more than a century my maternal ancestry lived and were identified with the welfare of your people, and where I have formed other and dearer ties of affection which, though severed by death, will ever live in my remembrance. Perhaps, I might be historically right in claiming you as part of my constituency, for Pennsylvania and Delaware were once under the same provisional government. Willie Penn came down, and by hook or by crook took away the three lower counties from Lord Baltimore, and in the course of that painful process he wrote to the Marquis of Halifax, describing your great, rich and populous State, that he needed more territory in order to allow "his poor ewe lambs to get down to the sea-side and drink." It is certain that that Penn was mightier than the sword—that is, the sword of Lord Baltimore. But let it not be forgotten that without bloodshed he founded a great estate, upon the corner-stone of civil and religious liberty, and made a treaty, not in writing, but had the peculiarity of never being broken, because simple good faith made and preserved it. He did not find it necessary to butcher or enslave a single Indian in order to protect himself and his settlers in their newly acquired rights.

CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

It is quite impossible to speak in this city and in this year without reference to the Centennial Celebration to take place in July next. Originally I have favored the idea of bringing the people of all the States together in peace and amity—good thing to be done at any time, and in the lurid light of the events of the last fifteen years, especially to be desired. When it was agreed that such a celebration should be the birthday of this union of States and their government should be held, the question was made by Senators from New York and New England, as to the proper place, and I then said: "Where, but in the birthplace of a man should the anniversary of that birth be kept. As well celebrate the birthplace of Shakespeare elsewhere than at Stratford-upon-Avon, as the birth of America at the birth of America." Philadelphia, where it was first proclaimed.

And here let me say that the energy, enterprise, skill, liberality and ability which have been exhibited by Pennsylvania and her great city of Philadelphia in this undertaking have silenced the doubts, rebuked the sneers, and gained the applause and respect of the entire country. The commission to whom the work has been entrusted have won an honorable and permanent fame. There is a French saying: "Aid thyself and God will aid thee;" and although I do not consider the Congress of the United States as omnipotent as the British Parliament, yet I believe it can lawfully give aid, and I sincerely trust it will. I confess to you I was more influenced in behalf of this undertaking by the belief it would reunite the people of my country in a sense of common brotherhood and good feeling, than from anything else. There were, perhaps, some doubts as to the possible want of Constitutional power in Congress to make such an appropriation, but the weight of reasoning was in favor, and I gave my country the benefit of the doubts.

IN ANSWER TO THE TOAST.

But I have forgotten my formal duty of responding to the toast. I am glad to observe in the prime programme the use of the word "Federal" as applied to our government and to the Congress. No words were used without full intent and knowledge of their signification by the grave, able and earnest men who "wrought in sad sincerity" to frame the Constitution of our government. The very name was "United States"—that is, States united.

It was a representative government of the States, and the people of the States, with the great underlying idea that power, wherever given should always be limited. All over the written charter does this appear, and the inhibitions, either upon the States or upon United States, are almost as frequent as grants of power, and in excessive caution, express reservation of powers not granted was carefully made for the protection of the States and the people. It was a letter of safety, irrevocable indeed, from the States to their new government, but never more than a delegation of enumerated powers.

LIMITING EXECUTIVE POWER.

They sought to secure limitation by distributing power in the various departments, and securing each against invasion by the others. And do you not recognize another proof in this that ours was meant to be a government conducted by the people? Our officials were not to be expected to be men always learned in state craft, students of history and scholars; but the honest men of good sense, honest character and moderate acquisitions were to be in the main entrusted with the management of the governmental machinery. By subdividing the powers the modest ability requisite for safety was lessened, the liberties of the people less endangered, and all were to be guided by plain words of ascertained meaning written in the English language, so that the wayfaring man, if honest, could not err therein. Such was the simplest and precise architecture of this temple of the people's liberty. The States which formed the union, straight, well-proportioned and endowed each with separate strength and power, were the columns which supported the superincumbent beaming roof, above which, like the grand dome of Angelo, rose the genial government in symmetry and beauty, not to

crush the columns by its weight, but to bind them by the strength and ability, part of which each contributed.

THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES FORBIDS IT.

It was the dream of Angelo to take the Pagan Pantheon and hang it in mid-air for the glory of a Christian church, and so, for the glory and the safety of the States of the American Union, was the fair dome of a free government raised above the States protecting all, binding all, injuring or degrading none by an unequal pressure. Without the columns the dome must lie prostrate in the dust; without the dome the columns must totter in insecure and isolate weakness. But, with both combined, beauty and safety, and strength are all found in harmony. And gazing on the beautiful structure, what man will not say what American would seek to alter its fair proportions or endanger its permanence. Its proportions have been sadly altered, and those who have it in charge propose still more alarming changes to the principles of its structure sadly at variance with the original design.

DEMOCRACY.

To-day the American people are inheriting ten years of misgovernment of error, and the public blunders worse crimes. In some States of the Union nothing worthy of the name of respectable Republican government exists—and all the States, excepting California and Texas, are suffering from confused and depressed commercial and industrial affairs, a disordered and discredited currency, and an unsettled and demoralized civil service.

THE QUALITY OF THE STATES.

Gentlemen, the equality of the States and their just independence in their domestic and internal affairs is as essential for the existence of the Union as it is for the States themselves.

Enlarge the functions of the general government, and what do you witness? Its powers are used unequally and inequitably—justice is thus contested, and combinations of territorial and sectional character are formed—to aggrandize one portion of the country at the cost of the rest.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Where is a line or word in the Federal Constitution that gives Congress power over the banking of the country—not only to assume it wholly, and decree what amount, what special kind of capital shall be used in banking, but to control the volume and character of the currency? To Congress was delegated the power to "coin money" and regulate its value, and to punish the counterfeiting of such coin, and to borrow money on credit, but nowhere to create an irredeemable paper currency, much less to deprive the States of all power over a subject that ever since the foundation, and by the nature of the government, was theirs—and which they had from its origin exercised, and which they must be allowed to resume if we wish to see our system of finance ever again adjusted in stability and security, regulating itself in accordance with the demands of business.

HE CALLS FOR HONEST MONEY.

Let them give us back the honest money of the world, the gold and silver coined under the Constitution, the true dollar for all debts, whether due to the hard hand of labor or the money-chest of the capitalist—and leave banking and all forms of credit, it may find and from which, under the pretext of taxation for revenue, it was improperly taken.

THE SENATOR CONCLUDES WITH A BRIEF LIANT PERORATION.

What was the spirit of 1776? The justice and duty of freedom to resist oppression, to make war at all times and against all odds for a just principle. And I say to you that compared to the wrongs which the Federal government, by the will and under the authority of the President, has inflicted on the State of Louisiana, by twice overthrowing the State government, the wrongs suffered by the British colonies in 1776 at the hands of the throne of the king were but as

"Moonlight is to sunlight,
Or water is to wine."

Proofs of wealth and advancement in arts, manufactures, and luxury may surround you, but amid them all forget not

"How wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

HIS CONCLUSION.

The remedy lies in the ballot—that grand invention of our fathers to accomplish peaceful revolution effectually. See to it that the election in 1876 shall give to us a President and a Federal Congress who, in the language of your toast will recognize and respect "the sovereignty of the States and the majority of the people."

WOMEN

Never truly command until they have given their promise to obey; and they are never in more danger of being made slaves than when the men are at their feet.—*Farghar.*

Rising in the World.

Experience continually contradicts the notion that a poor young man cannot rise. If we look over the list of rich men, we find that nearly all of them began life with little or nothing. To any person familiar with the millionaires of the United States, a score of examples will occur. On the other hand, the sons of rich men, who began like with the capital which so many poor young men covet, frequently die before they have had time to squander it. It would probably not be going too far to say that a large majority of such moneyed individuals either fail outright or gradually eat up the capital with which they commenced their career. And the reason is plain. Brought up in expensive habits, they spend entirely too much. Educated with high notions of personal importance, they will not, as they phrase it, stoop to hard work. It is astonishing, therefore, that they are passed in the race of life by others with less capital originally, but more energy, thrift, and industry. For these virtues, after all, are worth more than money. They make it, in fact. Nay, after it is made, they enable the possessor to keep it, which most men pronounce to be more difficult than the making. The young man who begins life with a resolution always to lay by part of his income is sure, even without extraordinary ability, gradually to acquire a sufficiency, especially as habits of economy, which the resolution renders necessary, will make that a competence for him which would be quite insufficient for an extravagant person. It is really what we save, more than what we make, which leads us to fortune. He who enlarges his expenses as fast as his earnings increases must always be poor, no matter what his abilities. And content may be had on comparatively little. It is not in luxurious living that men find real happiness.

SUNSET AND SUNRISE.—The sun sets on some retired meadow, where no house is visible, with all the glory and splendor that it lavishes on the cities, and perchance, as it has never set before—where there is but a solitary marsh back to have its wings gilded by it, or only a muskush looks out from his cabin, and there is only some little black-robed boat in the midst of the marsh, just beginning to meander, winding slowly round a decaying stump. We walked in so pure and bright a light, gilding the withered grass and leaves, so softly and serenely bright, I thought I had never bathed in such a golden flood, without a ripple or a murmur in it. The west side of every wood and rising ground gleamed like the boundary of elysium and the sun on our backs seemed like a gentle herdsman driving us home at evening. So we sauntered towards the Holy Land, till, one day, the sun shall shine more brightly than ever he has done; shall perchance shine in our minds and hearts, and light up our whole lives with a great awakening light, as warm and serene and golden as on a bank-side in Summer.—*Thoreau.*

A SUBJECT FOR THOUGHT.—Fault-finders say that too much attention is paid to fashion in woman's dress. For our part we think there is too little. Fashion would seem to be ordered by the people who know comparatively nothing. There are reasons and laws of taste and good looks, it should not be said. The subject is one to be studied, with pleasing results to be certainly arrived at and solidly established. Why do not some of our most cultured women take hold upon it?—This is a womanly field it must be thought; or it is so thought at any rate. And the range for womanly effort is said to be narrow. The ground at least is open, whether it be large or small. It is a wide field as it is now. Nothing could be worse than the dreariness of its barren spots, unless it were the barrenness of much of the growth where it is not bare. May the hand of skillful and graceful tillage be speedily brought upon it. May it be cultivated with artistic taste. And may we be spared to see that day.

RANDOLPH AND THE STRAIT TICKET.

John Randolph's prejudices were so bitter that, when an enemy to whom he had not spoken for years was nominated for some office, no one thought of the Randolphs would vote for him, though of the same party. In those days, voting was *vis a vis*, and when Randolph's name was called he cast his vote distinctly for the candidate. This astonished everybody, and the candidate himself was so greatly surprised that he stepped down from the stand and thanked him for his vote. "I never voted for you, sir," replied the irascible Randolph. "Why," said the candidate, "I certainly heard you pronounce my name at the ballot-box."

"Oh, yes," said Randolph, "I used your name, sir—I used your name, but I did not vote for you, I voted for my party."

"To be without passion is worse than a brute, to be without reason is to be less than a man. Since I can be without neither I am blessed in that I have. For if it be not against reason to be passionate, I will not be passionate against reason. I will both grieve and joy if I have reason for it, but no joy nor grief above reason. I will so joy at my good as not to take evil; by my evils as not to increase my evil by grief. For it is not a folly to have passion, but to want reason. I would be neither senseless nor beastly.—*Arthur W. Wick.*

"You see, grandma, we perforate an aperture in the apex and a corresponding aperture in the base, and by applying the egg to the lips and forcibly inhaling the breath the egg is entirely discharged of its contents."

"Bless my soul," cried the old lady, "what improvements they do make—Now in my young days we just made a hole in both ends and sucked."

A terrible blow—B'low zero.

Discussing the Currency Question.

They were both sitting in the grocery about 9:30 P. M. and talking over the currency. Said a tall, thin man with a game eye, a red nose, and a suspicious glassiness about the knees of his pantaloons and the under part of his coat sleeves: "You see all this about infusing the currency by the issue of more National bank notes is bungling, and I'll explain it to you. Now suppose I'm going to start a National bank, what do I do? Well, I go to Washington, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I give him \$100,000 in United States bonds and he—"

"But," said the other disputant, an old man with a severe countenance and a mouth like the slip in a Postoffice letter box, "you haven't got \$100,000 in United States bonds."

"Well," said the first speaker, rather hastily and testily, "but suppose, for the sake of argument, that I have \$100,000 in bonds. I take them to the Treasurer and—"

"But," growled the old man, "what a thunder's use of your supposition! You know 'well' I do that you hint; you needn't say 'Don't make a sanguinary foot of yourself,' retorted the tall, thin man; 'haven't you got sense enough to understand what I am saying? Suppose,' he said, beginning anew for the third time, with

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1876.

At the special request of a number of Senator Bayard's personal and political friends, we publish, though late, the full text of his address made at the banquet given by the Democratic club of Philadelphia at the Girard House on the 8th inst. It is an admirable address and commends itself to the attention of all our readers.

The World notes with evident satisfaction that Grant has not withdrawn from the third term track as was reported. It says: "Grant's friends are at work showing that his nomination is a necessity to the party, for the reason that he is, as they claim, the only man who can keep the negro vote of the South from leaving the party."

The New York Sun hits the nail on the head in the following: "The question of questions before this Congress is retrenchment and reform. It comes home to every man's fireside, and applies with equal force to the great operations of government. All the elections for two years past have greatly turned upon that issue and the Democrats are largely indebted for their present majority to its advocacy. The committee on appropriations will do well to make haste slowly, and to guard every point as they go on. The country is with them."

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, in a letter to the Wilmington Herald on Monday, asserts that THE TRANSCRIPT published a long communication "instead of a report of the proceedings of the recent meeting" of the Penitentiary, Agricultural and Pomological Association. We published the communication, it is true, but a reference to the local columns of the issue of that week, will show the latter part of the assertion to be incorrect. We did publish "an account of the proceedings," and as correct and fair as we could get.

RETRACEMENT.—The Democratic members of Congress seem to be determined to make retrenchment in the expenses of the government "all along the line." Wherever an opportunity is presented they take advantage of it, and somebody's office is made a little less valuable. Their latest attempt in that direction is a resolution adopted by the House Committee on Appropriations to reduce the President's salary to its old status—\$25,000. Unfortunately, should a bill to that effect be passed by both Houses, and become a law—that is if Grant did not veto it—it could not operate upon the present incumbent of the White House on account of a Constitutional provision.

U. S. SENATORS ELECTED.—Hon. James B. Beck, for several terms a leading democrat in the House of Representatives, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. Beck is an able debater, and one of the best informed on the finances of the Government in the country. Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, probably the ablest man from the Southern States now in Congress, has been elected Senator from Mississippi, to succeed Alcorn, whose term expires in 1877. Messrs. Beck and Lamar will be able to cope with any republicans in or out of Congress, and will do good service in the cause of democracy on the floor of the Senate.

THE WORLD ALMANAC.—A copy of this work for the current year is received, for which the publisher has our thanks. It abounds in valuable information, in addition to the usual contents, such as a chronological record of all the important events of the world in 1875; list of notable deceased persons; statistics of States and territories; popular vote for president, '60, '64, '68, '72; organization of the army and navy with names of vessels and pay of officers; list of members of the present Congress; with much other valuable information which ought to be in every library. Single copies 25 cents, five copies for \$1. Address The World, 35 Park Row, N. Y.

On Tuesday the Centennial Appropriation bill passed the Washington House of Representatives by a vote of 140 for, to 180 against it. While the Democratic House have thus engaged to extend aid to the great Philadelphia celebration one of the chosen leaders and most trusted of the Republican chiefs has been for days boring the senate and disgusting the nation with a tiresome and profitless tirade of abuse and false representation of the Southern States and people, his only object, evidently, being to keep alive, if possible, sectional animosity and partisan hate. If the North had exhibited in the days of 1776 the kind of spirit that two of her worthy representatives, Blaine and Morton, have manifested in 1876, American Independence and nationality would doubtless still be a thing of the future.

A TIMELY HINT.—Under this caption several of our county papers have been commenting upon a recent letter from Samuel Townsend about the arrest and imprisonment of petty thieves and filling up the jail with them. The case of "a poor colored man" is cited who stole a bucket of coal, was arrested

and sent over to New Castle to stay all night at a cost of \$70.—There once existed a law under which such petty offences as this were punishable before justices of the peace. Then this "poor colored man" would have been taken to the nearest justice's office, tried for his offence, given a "good reprimand" in the way of a sound thrashing and been bid "go and steal no more." Suppose the Governor calls the legislature together and they reenact that old, or a similar, law.

Then the jail will not be filled up with petty offenders, and those editorial gentlemen will have a "fruitful subject" to write leaders on and deal their democratic opponents "powerful blows" about barbarism, cruelty, &c., just previous to elections.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—Monday.—Mr. Davis' resolution for an investigation of the accounts of the Treasury Department was called up and referred to the Committee on Finance where it will doubtless stay. Senator Morton, of Indiana, wished but was unable, to continue his tirade on Mississippi and Southern outrages.

HOUSE.—Under the usual Monday morning call for bills a large number were presented and referred to the proper committees, among others one by Mr. Morriss, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, intended to pave the way for the resumption of specie payments, which it postpones till Jan. 1, 1879; also one by Mr. Whitehouse, to fund the U. S. legal-tender notes into 40 year four per cent. gold bonds to the amount of \$400,000,000, at a rate of not over \$3,000 per month.

SENATE.—Tuesday.—A memorial was presented from the Woman's Suffrage Association praying for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia. The bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the liquor trade was passed. A bill for the protection of settlers on public lands was introduced and advocated by Western Senators.

HOUSE.—An adverse report from the banking committee was presented, and adopted on sundry bills, repealing the 10 per cent. tax on State banks. At the expiration of the "morning hour" the centennial appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Lamar spoke in its favor. The bill passed by a vote of 146 yeas to 130 nays.—Mr. Williams of Delaware voting against it.

Maryland Legislature.

SENATE.—Monday.—Numerous petitions, signed by clerks, mechanics, laboring men and women, were presented asking the repeal of the attachment law of 1874. The committee on education was directed to report as to the expediency of levying, as a State tax, the entire amount necessary for the support of public schools, so as to make them a State institution. A bill was passed to allow Orisfield to extend her limits. A pretty sharp debate took place between Senators Bannan and Dennis on the Southern Maryland R. R. subsidy question.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, disavowed any desire to restrict the liberty of the press as had been charged upon him by the Baltimore American. A bill was passed exempting Harford and Frederick counties from the operation of the crowd bounty law.

SENATE.—Tuesday.—Petitions for and against the repeal of the attachment law were presented. Leave to introduce several new bills was granted, among them one to amend the liquor so to make it more stringent. The resolutions calling for an investigation of the State's subscription to the Southern Maryland railroad was adopted. Messrs. Heppner and Bannan, only voting against them.

HOUSE.—Leave was granted for the introduction of a bill making it a penal offence to pay the State treasurer in interest upon deposit of State money in banks. The ways and means committee reported in favor of allowing actual expenses to legislative travelling committees, and the report was adopted.

SENATE.—Wednesday.—Leave was asked and granted for the introduction of a bill to amend the school laws so as to provide for the election of school commissioners by the people. A favorable report was made on the memorial of Judge Bowie of the sixth judicial district of Maryland to extend his term of office six years.

HOUSE.—A bill was favorably reported and read a second time to abolish the police of Baltimore city. Several bills of local importance, only, were passed, among them the bill to regulate the pay of the State's attorney of Cecil county by an addition of \$15 to the regular appearance fees.

SENATE.—Thursday.—The bill ordering the assessment of property not heretofore assessed was taken up. Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, argued against the general policy of the bill and the hardships it would entail in many cases. In the progress of the debate it was stated that \$400,000 of property, chiefly of banks and other corporations, had escaped taxation.

HOUSE.—Mr. Compton's letter of acceptance of the State Treasuryship was ordered to be placed upon the journal. Leave was granted to introduce a bill to make an appropriation to remove and reinter the remains of Maryland soldiers of the Confederate army. A bill was favorably reported to regulate the erection of mill dams on streams crossed by public roads. A number of bills of local importance were passed.

Grange Supper.

The air was soft and gentle and the stars shone brightly. The heavens looked tranquil and the evening was one of joy and merriment, notwithstanding, whatever else there may have been to cause sadness to be looked upon within the secrets precincts of our hearts.

It was our unexpected pleasure to drop in for a few moments, on Thursday evening of last week, where the Granges of Sassafras had beautifully fixed up a large and commodious store room, and were holding a supper in their behalf. It certainly did not take a philosophic mind to pronounce it a success. The room was gorgeously decorated with evergreens and arranged with exquisite taste. A row of tables on the one side, trimmed off with castors, salted fish, pickles, &c., and the centre of each table, a cornucopia filled with the prettiest celery I ever saw. Above the tables, on the wall, was the word, "Supper," in large letters and commencing with an S backwards. On the other side of the room was a long table, fairly laden with beautiful cakes of all kinds, shapes and sizes, together with oranges, raisins, figs, &c., with an efficient corps of attendants, even if they did not know the price of lemons. Though last, but not least, I will mention a pile of stones in one corner of the room, within the centre of which a large can was secluded, filled with a delightful beverage; a large array of evergreens surrounded the pile, within which a windless was placed and at the handle sat Rebecca. If Rebecca of old was really as pretty and fine looking, &c., &c., then, then old Grange certainly had good taste. Would say more but dare not.

It was my good fortune to witness a very amusing incident during the short time I was there; it was this: two handsome ladies and two homely fellows (oh! the central) seated themselves at the table of plenty; oysters were called for, and soon came steaming hot; then coffee was brought with the necessary things, &c., and the four were preparing to charge, when one of the homely fellows stretched forth his arm across the table, and not being governed by calisthenic rules, upset the cream cups. You can imagine how that poor fellow felt, when all the eyes in the room were turned upon him, even down to a little dog that had crept in there. He apologized, scraped his feet on the floor, and blushed, and wished for a convenient aperture in the floor by which he could take a "new departure."

Then in a word—the entertainment was a success, every thing was done decently and in order, except the above statement; the ladies showed good taste in arranging and in the preparation of the eatables, which were excellent, especially the coffee. The gentlemen were obliging and attentive and the courtesy of all was a characteristic and noteworthy fact. The cleared, financially, about \$70, during the three evenings they held the entertainment.

Mr. Editor.—Your comments upon my communication on "Sheriff's Sales" in last week's issue, is a very common method of discussing, or rather of avoiding discussion, of the present depression of business, financial difficulties and the inevitable consequence—the sheriff's sale. It is, doubtless, true in some cases, persons have by indifference, or worse, brought trouble on themselves. Nevertheless, the great majority of sales made by the sheriff, are those of persons who were industrious; had good situations; were making, weekly, a small excess beyond expenses, and thought by a little home; or some others who purchased a few acres to have a home in the country. In these cases people were endeavoring to act with prudence and care, but the depression of business, the loss of work, the failure of crops, the low prices of farm produce, have step by step, day after day, preyed upon their best energies, and eaten up the little they had saved, until the default of payment of the semi-annual interest, caused the mortgage to foreclose. These are the unfortunate borrowers at 12 per cent.—men who are struggling for life in the whirlpool of financial difficulties, trying to save their homes, to keep roofs over the heads of their wives and little ones. They were not borrowing to extend their operations, they were retrenching at every point, except in interest; they extended operations trying to compete with the general government. Your theories neither explain nor remove the difficulties, and are very much like the man who sitting down before a cheerful fire to a bountiful table, remarked to his wife, "I am very comfortable. I don't think the poor suffer much." It is not so often people's fault that they are unfortunate, as is asserted, as that circumstances over which they have no control are against them. It is very true no cash payer ever was sold out by the sheriff and never will be, but in what part of the habitable globe does the public pay cash—let alone on this peninsula? And how many thousands of men to-day are struggling without a dollar and, by a credit for stock, utensils and farm, have come to be citizens in comfortable circumstances? You are as much mistaken in your views about the credit system as you are in your fault-finding. With the unfortunate, there is a deeper rooted cause than either. It is in the ruinous financial policy of the government, which I will discuss in my next letter. One word more in regard to tramps—there are some unwilling to work, the majority are not, but to-day would cheerfully take their places at the loom, bench, bellows, or plow, but retrenchment is the order and hands are dispensed with day after day to save expenses. Strikes have occurred and some times they are caused by the inability of the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and too often the operator, living in princely style, grinds down the operator to such low wages that a strike is the result. As I remarked above, next week, with your permission, I will discuss the cause and subsequently the remedy.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A committee of twelve has been appointed in Cincinnati to go to Washington next month and urge upon the national democratic committee the desirability of holding the national convention in Cincinnati. Senator-elect Beck, of Kentucky, has written a letter to some of the leading citizens of Louisville urging them to take immediate steps with the view of having that city selected as the place of meeting of the convention, whilst the St. Louis papers express the confident opinion that that city will be selected.

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a rough jail, where were confined some eighty or ninety prisoners. Some had been convicted of forgery, and some of embezzlement, some of larceny, and one, Palmer, of murder, who paid the penalty shortly afterward, on the scaffold. The greater portion of these unfortunate men once belonged to the horse-racing fraternity I had seen enough to convince me that what the old man told me was true: "The only man who bet on horse-racing were fools and rascals." I came out into the street a wiser, if not a better man, than if I had stayed in the club-room of the jockey ring.

I think if the gentleman with the big pocket book was as well acquainted with the results of horse-racing as I have been, and had the opportunity to witness the destitution it invariably brings without doing any good to anybody, he would not be surprised that the red-faced old Englishman declined to bet, and perhaps lose the little that he has left on his gate.

Although I have seen a great many race courses started in a far more flourishing condition than the one at Middletown, and all come to grief for want of supporters, yet the old man's maxim is still fresh on my mind, and the sight I saw in the jockey club ring establishment will ever prevent from betting on horse races.

REP-FACED OLD ENGLISHMAN.

[We give place to the above because we believe every man should have the privilege of reply. Our English friend however, appears to be laboring under a mistake. The P. A. & P. Association is by no means a "horse racing society," and though racing on a small scale is joined with the exhibit of farm products and stock, yet betting and pool-selling are strictly forbidden by the charter and rules of the Association. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the evils of which the gentleman complains and if men make covert bets among themselves the Association is in no way in fault and the betters have only themselves to blame for their losses. The communication, however, carries a wholesome moral with it, and we heartily commend it to the attention of our readers, especially to those disposed to bet—on anything. A timely heed to its notes of warning may save them from many of the ills related therein. They may not indeed fall to the felon's cell or reach the murderer's scaffold, but they run a dangerous risk of losing their property and reducing themselves and those dependent upon them to much distress and want, besides greatly corrupting their own morals and injuring their credit and standing in the communities in which they reside.]

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General News Summary.

FORNEX.

Prince Bismark is ill of neuralgia. George Harvey, the Scotch painter, is dead. Frederick Lemaître, the French actor is dead.

War is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador.

Three hundred Turks were killed in the recent battle of Ragusa.

Castelar has been elected to the Spanish Cortes from Barcelona.

The Carlists have unsuccessfully bombarded San Sebastian.

The Alfonsists have gained fresh advantage over the Carlists.

Of Gordon's expedition up the Nile he is the only white man left alive.

The steamer City of New York, was somewhat damaged, on Wednesday, by collision at Antwerp.

A revolution has broken out in the northern and central portions of Mexico, near the Rio Grande.

One thousand houses were recently destroyed by fire in the town of Soo Chow, China.

An earthquake shook up the people of the island of St. Thomas on the 7th instant.

American trade with Sheffield and Birmingham, Eng., has greatly declined.

Four French officers have been cashiered for attending a funeral on the anniversary of Napoleon's death.

Spanish diplomats are again promising that, after the defeat of the Carlists, the Cuban rebellion will be suppressed.

There was a triple collision, last week, on the Great Northern railway, England, by which eleven persons were killed.

DOMESTIC.

The shops of the Fairbanks Scale Co., were burned last Friday night. Loss \$40,000.

Hollis Hall, one of the Harvard College Buildings, was damaged to the amount of \$21,000 by fire on Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, the great Buchu man, has been adjudged insane by Judge Briggs, of Philadelphia, and confined in Kirkbride's Insane Asylum.

An explosion of 250 pounds of nitroglycerine occurred in Mowbray's factory, at North Adams, Mass., Wednesday, demolishing the building and damaging other buildings near it. Two men were blown to pieces and another badly hurt.

At Northampton, Mass., on Tuesday night seven disguised men broke into the house of the cashier of the Northampton bank, gagged and tied the inmates, robbed them of their money and watches, took the keys of the bank, and opening the vaults, stole \$700,000 of securities, besides a small amount of money, and escaped with their booty. The bank officers have offered a reward of \$25,000 for their apprehension.

A mob of some 200 armed men went to Charleston, W. Va., on Tuesday night, on a steamer; took two murders, Dawson and Estep, from the jail, into the streets and hung them to a tree. Following the example of the whites, a mob of 50 negroes next went to the jail and carried off a negro man, confined for the murder of a colored shoemaker, and followed the white mob to the woods.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The second article on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," forms the opening paper of Lippincott's Magazine for February, and is a succinct but masterly sketch of "American Progress," with appropriate illustrations pointing the contrast between the condition of our industries, with their imperfect means and rude appliances, a century ago, and the development to which they have attained.

The concluding paper of Mr. Bruce's "Up the Thames" treats of Windsor, Eton, and the neighboring localities, and is full of dainty descriptions, to which the charming woodcuts give additional effect. Another finely illustrated paper is the second of a series of "Sketches of India." In a very able and well-written article entitled "Professor and Teacher," James Morgan Hart, author of "German Universities," discusses the principles and methods of "higher education," presenting views which must command the attention of all who are interested in this important subject. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" is continued, and the interest of this powerful and original novel is well sustained. A short story by Ethel C. Gale, "On Sankoto Heard," poems by Emma Lazarus, F. A. Hillard, and Charlotte F. B. and a dissertation, in the "Monthly Gossip," of the views presented in Dr. Wood's recent article on Medical Education in the United States, complete our list of the noticeable features of the number, which offers as much variety of entertainment and instruction as can well be comprised within the covers of a magazine.

They have unearthed a young Pilgrim-Tweed gang in Cumberland county according to the Carlisle papers. It is charged that thousands of dollars have been stolen from the treasury during the last year by county officers. Exc. Treasurer L. H. Orris and John Floyd, Commissioners' Clerk, are the parties immediately implicated, and their operations present the most varied assortment of petty speculations. Bills of a few cents were enlarged by adding three or five dollars to them, and absent jurors were speculated on extensively, making an aggregate of some thousands of dollars. Looking over the expenditures adopted to plunder a few hundred dollars, by enlarging scores of bills, making detection inevitable either sooner or later, it is difficult to decide whether the plunderers were mainly fools or knaves. The Democracy of old mother Cumberland must cleanse their household of such officials, unless they propose to give the Republicans a free passage, with their baggage checked through, for a year or two.—Philadelphia Times.

WINTER IN EUROPE.—While we are having a snowless winter, the south of Europe has had an experience of the other extreme. On the 10th instant there was snow a foot deep in Madrid, a circumstance almost unprecedented, and it was still snowing. At the same date the town of Mende, in the department of Lozere, France, was completely surrounded by it, and all access had been cut off for three days.

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LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The second article on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," forms the opening paper of Lippincott's Magazine for February, and is a succinct but masterly sketch of "American Progress," with appropriate illustrations pointing the contrast between the condition of our industries, with their imperfect means and rude appliances, a century ago, and the development to which they have attained.

The concluding paper of Mr. Bruce's "

The Middletown Transcript

IN PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
EDWARD REYNOLDS.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued until so ordered, except
at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:
Transient advertisements of less than one
inch in space will be inserted at the rate of
ten cents a line for first insertion, and five
cents per line for each additional insertion.
Rates for one inch and over, as follows:
Space. 1 wk. 1 mo. 3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year.
1 inch, \$ 75 \$ 1.50 \$ 3.00 \$ 5.00 \$ 8.00
2 " 1.25 2.50 4.50 6.75 10.00
3 " 1.75 3.50 6.00 9.00 13.00
4 " 2.25 4.50 8.00 12.00 20.00
5 " 2.75 5.50 10.00 15.00 28.00
6 " 3.25 6.50 12.00 18.00 35.00
7 " 3.75 7.50 14.00 21.00 40.00
8 " 4.25 8.50 16.00 24.00 45.00
9 " 4.75 9.50 18.00 27.00 50.00
10 " 5.25 10.50 20.00 30.00 55.00
Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents
a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged
at the rate of 5 cents per line of right
words. Marriages and deaths inserted free.
Times: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1876.

Local and State Affairs.

Items of Local Interest.

L. P. McDowell, Esq., started for the west
on Wednesday morning, to make his annual
purchase of mules for this market.

Abel J. Porter, who was badly hurt by the
upsetting of his dearborn on the 15th inst., is
reported to be recovering.

John B. Grubb, proprietor of "Grubb's
Hotel," Wilmington, died on Thursday morn-
ing. He had been sick several weeks.

Three sacrilegious thieves broke open the
"poor box" of St. Paul's church, Wilmington,
on Monday evening and stole the contents.

French's "New Sensation" met with even
poorer success in Smyrna than it did in Mid-
dletown. Its failure there was attributed to
the revivals.

The attention of persons wanting stock is
invited to the sale of Messrs. Reynolds & Co.,
on the levee, near this town, on Tuesday
next.

A Teachers' Institute for Sussex county
will be held at Georgetown during the first
week in February. Superintendent Groves
will preside.

J. J. Greenwood, of Mill Creek hundred,
recently cut down a tree that measured
six feet in diameter at the butt. It made six
cords of wood.

The great revival in the M. E. Church, at
Dorser, is continued with scarcely any aban-
donment of interest. Over one hundred persons
have been converted.

A farm of Gideon E. Rothwell's, 251 acres,
near Caspersen's Mill, near Smyrna, has been
sold, by J. T. Mancha, real estate agent, to
William E. Riggs, for \$5,000.

Since the commencement of the Moody and
Sankey meetings in Philadelphia, Robelen &
Bro., of Wilmington, have sold more than
4,000 copies of their "Gospel Hymns."

S. F. Shallock, Esq., has contracted with
J. E. Worden, of Smyrna, for lumber with
which to build his barns, destroyed by fire on
the 15th instant.

A dangerous, because well executed, \$20
counterfeit note on the First National Bank
of Portland, Maine, is said to be in circula-
tion on the Peninsula. Look out for it.

The sacred songs and hymns sung at the
great revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and
Sankey have been adopted by the Presby-
terian church, of this town, for use at pray-
er-meetings, lectures and concerts.

Thomas W. Pennington was arrested in
Wilmington on Wednesday on a charge of
passing counterfeit money. In default of bail
he was sent over to New Castle to wait till
court meets.

The Board of Managers of the Peninsula
Agricultural and Pomological Association have
decided upon Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurs-
day, October 3d, 4th and 5th (1876) as the
time for holding the next annual fair.

Two little boys were sent by express on
Tuesday from Wilmington to Fernandina,
Florida, to their father who was dying.
Robert Montgomery, of G. K., W. D. Cornog;
Ceres, Mrs. Joel Woodard; Pomona, Miss
Florence J. Dean; Flora, Miss Jennie Wood-
ward; L. A. S., Mrs. J. H. Hill.

Sales of Real Estate Next Week.
John H. Rodney, Esq., as trustee, will offer
at public sale, next week, the following valua-
ble properties: On Monday, 31st inst., five
valuable and desirable lots in and adjoining
Middletown, belonging to the estate of Mrs.
Mary Lockwood, deceased. On Thursday he
will sell two farms in Appoquinimink hun-
dred, late the property of Samuel Armstrong,
deceased. On the same day (Thursday), George
Gray, Esq., as trustee, will sell four farms
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These sales will all take place at the hotel of
Alex. Maxwell, Middletown. They are adver-
tised in THE TRANSCRIPT.

Personal.
Henry Davis, Esq., it is said, has rented a
house in Middletown, and contemplates tak-
ing up his residence here in the Spring.

Hamilton Morton, Esq., of Sassafras Neck,
Md., has also rented a dwelling and moved
into two.

Mr. Wm. N. Hamilton, Jr., of Odessa, is
now looking for a house, and he, too, will
move to Middletown, if he can find a house to
suit him.

J. T. Budd, Esq., has connected himself
with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in such
capacity that the discharge of his duties will
necessitate his absence from Middletown to a
great extent.

A Raid on the Delaware Smugglers.
Special United States Agent Major Morris,
accompanied by United States Marshal Dunn,
of Wilmington, went to Lewis last Wednes-
day and captured Captain William Williams
and Andrew Baker for smuggling. They were
taken to Wilmington and had a hearing
before Commissioner Smith. Both were held
in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand
Jury. There is a band of smugglers at Lewis,
and these are the first of the batch caught.
Others will be arrested soon. It has caused
great excitement in that place. Williams con-
fessed to buying sugar, cigars and gin from
vessels in the Breakwater, and landing these
goods on shore without paying the duty re-
quired by the government. The sugar was
smuggled about a year ago. It is intimated
that nearly half the men in Lewis are frigh-
tened over these arrests, and each one fears
that it is his turn next. They clasp together
there, it is said, and try to smuggle in sugar,
coffee, &c., and thus get their groceries cheap,
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parties were in the United States Court con-
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as defendant and Williams as witness. Baker
then pleaded guilty, and was fined \$100.

A Fact Worth Knowing.
Are you suffering with Consumption,
Cough, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, or
any disease of the Throat and Lungs? If so,
go to your druggist, Chamberlain's Medicine,
or H. P. Baker, Odessa, and get a bot-
tle of HOSCHER'S GUMMEX SYRUP. This medi-
cine has lately been introduced from Germany
and is selling on its own merits. The people
are going wild over its success, and druggists
all over our country are writing us of its won-
derful cures among their customers. If you
wish to try its superior virtue, get a Sample
Bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle, 75 cts.
Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Middletown and Vicinity Items.

BY OUR LOCAL REPORTER.

N. B. Appleton, formerly of Odessa, has
come out in a card seeking the nomination of
the Republican party for Sheriff.

Mr. Frank J. Denny has retired from the
TRANSCRIPT office for the purpose of taking a
position on the Baltimore & Potomac R. R. He has
the wishes of all who know him for future
success.

A Centennial Tea Party was held at Mas-
sey's, Md., on last Thursday evening, for the
benefit of St. Clement's Episcopal Church in
that village. With very unfavorable weather
the attendance could not have been large.

Hamtown, the village of colored people on
the suburbs, is enlarging her limits and three
new houses are now being erected. In a few
years this will be quite a large town if the
improvements continue in the same propor-
tion as in the past few years. This recalls to
mind the error now made in calling it Ham-
town. It was proposed by H. Vanderford in
1869, in the columns of this paper, that the
name of "Hamtown" be applied to it, inas-
much as its inhabitants were the descendants of
Ham. Therefore, the proper name is not Ham-
town, but Hampton.

The extra services in the M. E. Church
under the direction of Rev. Dr. Matlack, have
been quite interesting and successful, fourteen
persons having been converted within the first
five days and many more gone forward for
prayer. Dr. Matlack and his church members
are very hopeful that future results may be
good, because some almost hopeless sin-
ners, for example, have already been brought
to a state of conviction and conversion, and
are among the converts to be expected. The
meetings are conducted, as usual, in almost
perfect quietude at the altar, and are so sol-
emn and earnest that no one can object to
them, but rather give great credit to those
having them in charge. An inquiry room is
open each evening from 6 1/2 to 7 o'clock, and
later on Saturday evenings. Last Saturday
evening three conversions were there witness-
ed, and on Sunday morning those three were
admitted to the church on probation, a result
that proved gratifying to the whole church.

Preaching at Armstrongs.
Rev. G. W. Kennedy will preach at the
Chapel at Armstrongs on to-morrow (Sabbath)
afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Subject—
"David and Jonathan." All are cordially
invited.

Sunday School Jubilee.
The Sunday School of the M. E. Church,
Odessa, will hold their jubilee on Wednesday
evening, February 9, 1876, in the church,
commencing at 7:30 P. M. After the entertain-
ment a supper will be served in the basement
under the superintendence of the lady mem-
bers of the school.

Thanks.
To my friends and neighbors, who strove
to save my property from destruction by fire
on the 15th inst., and to whose aid I first
directed them, I extend my warmest thanks,
with my sincerest wishes that none of them
may ever need a like assistance from me.
S. F. SHALLOCK.

Improvement.
Messrs. Eliason & Benson have purchased
of Robert A. Cochran, Esq., one of the lots
on Main street, from which he has just re-
moved the old blacksmith and machine shop,
near the Middletown hotel. They have also
purchased a portion of the building formerly
used as a machine shop, and moved it on to
their lot. This they propose turning into a
store and a manufactory for the accommodation
of their large and increasing store and tin
ware business.

Grange Election.
Newark Grange No. 5 has elected the fol-
lowing officers for 1875: W. M., Wm. Dean;
O. D., J. Murphy; L., Edward D. Porter;
S., John H. Clark; Asst. S., Wm. McBride;
C., John T. Steel; T., Samuel Lindsay; Sec.,
Robert Montgomery; G. K., W. D. Cornog;
Ceres, Mrs. Joel Woodard; Pomona, Miss
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Bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle, 75 cts.
Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.

P. W. & B. R. R.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders
of this Company, held in Wilmington on
Monday, the 10th instant, the report of the
Directors, then presented, made the following
exhibit:

Total earnings from all sources	\$3,052,122 70
Total operating expenses (in- cluding State taxes)	1,805,867 49
Net earnings	\$1,246,255 30
Less interest, ground rents, &c.	141,490 37
Balance	\$1,104,764 93
Dividends paid	922,420 00
Balance to credit of revenue for the year	\$7,344 93
Balance to credit of revenue, Nov. 1, 1874	\$540,663 30
From which were deducted ac- counts of long standing, value less	9,400 00
Total	\$531,263 30
Add bal. to credit of revenue	7,344 93
Balance from which to pay di- vidend of 4 per cent	\$538,608 23

The freights from the Delaware and Mary-
land peninsula, from fruits, were much in ex-
cess of that of previous years. The quantity of
peaches shipped over the road amounted to
9,097 car loads, or 4,538,611 baskets, or
72,000 tons. The berry crop amounted to
7,314 tons.

In addition to their regular operating ex-
penses the Company spent \$158,351 71 for
the purchase of bridges, stations, &c. This is from
the "Renewal fund."

The report shows the finances and running
cost of the road to be in an excellent con-
dition.

Maryland Affairs.
BOLD ROBERT IN CAROLINE COUNTY.—The
residence of Wm. A. Ford, Chief Judge of the
Orphan's Court for Caroline County, was
robbed one evening last week in such a man-
ner as leads the Denton Union to class it
among the boldest ever committed in the
county. While the judge was reading in the
sitting room adjoining his bedroom, thieves
entered the latter; with an axe broken open
his secretary's safe and \$300 in money leaving
\$800 in checks untouched. The judge heard
the thieves at their work, and undertook to
enter the bedroom, but could not force the
door, and while he was trying to get in
another way they fled. A colored man
named Bob Wright has been arrested on sus-
picion.

Petitions are in circulation in Harford,
Cecil and Kent counties, to be presented to
the Legislature, asking that stringent laws be
passed to prevent non-residents from fishing
in their waters. It is claimed many of their
most valuable fishing shores have been in-
jured by small crafts sailing from Philadel-
phia and the towns along the Jersey shore,
and it is rumored that in view of the Centennial
Exhibition in Philadelphia hundreds
more are fitting out.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge
of Maryland, Knights of Pythias, held in Bal-
timore on Tuesday, ex-Governor J. B. Groves
was elected Grand Chancellor for the ensuing
year.

The Commercial Farmers' Hotel, at
Port Deposit, has been sold to Mr. Miller for
\$6,000. The Depot House, in the same town,
has been sold to Mr. Whittaker.

The farm of James Trimble, containing 73
acres of unimproved land, situated near Bay
View, Cecil county, has been sold to Joseph
T. Reed, at \$12 50 per acre.

Last Friday a little colored girl was burned
to death near Port Deposit, Cecil county, her
clothing having taken fire from contact with a
heated stove.

John Gale's farm in Broad Neck, Kent
county, containing 202 acres, has been sold to
T. W. Ellison, for \$25 per acre.

Thomas H. Stephens, a prominent citizen
of Kent county, died last week of paralysis
of the throat.

During the month of December 468 tramps
were accommodated at the Cecil county almshouse.

The work of deepening Elk river is in pro-
gress, and will be completed in about ten
days.

Ex-Governor Groves has resumed the prac-
tice of law at Elkton.

Positively the Best.
Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and
Horehound is the very best compound ever
prepared, advertised or sold by any person or
company, and is the only one that affords im-
mediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs,
Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,
and all diseases of the consumptive type. It
will thoroughly eradicate the disease, and al-
leviate the most distressing symptoms in half
the time required to be cured by any other
medicine. It is purely vegetable and contains
no particle of opium or other dangerous drug.
Physicians all over the country endorse it as the
most efficacious antidote known for all disor-
ders of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every
bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented.
Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar,
Wild Cherry and Horehound. Sold at C. A.
Anderson's Drug Store, Middletown.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—New
York detectives, on Friday afternoon of
last week arrested Mrs. Nina McKenzie
of Montreal, who had eloped with Fred-
erick H. Brydges, and had taken with her
her two children, aged respectively 3 and 5
years. The parties occupied
apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel
where they were taken into custody. At the
Tomb's Police Court, Saturday, they were
both discharged, the lady re-
turning to Montreal with her brother-in-
law. Mrs. McKenzie is the wife of one of the
wealthiest and most prominent citizens of
Montreal, and Brydges is the son of the general
superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway of
Canada and commissioner of the govern-
ment railroad. Mrs. McKenzie is Miss
Allan married Mrs. McKenzie five years
ago and is the mother of four children.
As Miss Allan she was the belle of
Montreal, and her accomplishments and
beauty attracted many suitors, but her
choice in Mr. McKenzie appeared to be
dictated by affection, and their marriage
had not a cloud till the elopement.
Mr. Brydges, who was considered a
good match for McKenzie, was acquaint-
ed with Mrs. McKenzie's family, and
visited Mrs. McKenzie frequently, and
an entanglement resulted between them.
At Mrs. McKenzie's suggestion Brydges
went to St. Albans, Vt., and Mrs. Mac-
kenzie made her preparations, and be-
fore getting on the train at Montreal un-
derground to Brydges to join her—
Brydges boarded the train at St. Albans
and from that time to their arrest at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel they passed as Mr.
and Mrs. Henderson.

An afternoon edition of the Philadel-
phia Times will be printed in Mach-
inery Hall after the closing of the ex-
hibition of Col. Hox's new press. The
Times will also build an office on the
grounds.

LAMP CHIMNEYS!
Anderson's Drug Store,
Jan 15-16. MIDDLETOWN.

Real Estate Sales.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a renewed order of the Or-
phan's Court of the State of Delaware, in and
for New Castle county, made the 24th day of
December, A. D. 1875, will be sold at Public
Auction, on
Thursday, 3d day of February, 1876,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
At the Hotel of Alexander Maxwell, in the
town of Middletown, the following described
lands and tenements, being the Real Estate
late of Elihu Jefferson, deceased, the same
being ordered to be sold for the payment of his
debts, to-wit:

No. 1. All that farm or tract of land sit-
uate in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle
county, and State of Delaware, and bounded
as follows: On the west by lands of Mary
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 2. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
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Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 12. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 13. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 14. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 15. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 16. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 17. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and John Caspersen, containing about 200
acres.

No. 18. All that farm or tract of land situate
in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle coun-
ty, and State of Delaware, and bounded as fol-
lows: On the west by lands of John
Young, on the north by public road from
Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to the head
of Sassafras, on the east by public road lead-
ing from Green Spring Station, Del. R. R. to
Clayton, and on the south by lands of Chas.
D. Bewane, Gideon E. Rothwell, Peter Davis,
and